FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1850. [NO. 1752.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FLOWERS, PLANTS and TREES are appropriate Holiday Presents, as they are constantly before the eye, and always increasing in beauty and value.

☞ Call and supply yourselves at

C. LUTTERLOH'S GREEN-HOUSE.

Dec. 21, 1850. 51tf

Male and Female School.

THE undersigned will re-open his SCHOOL on Wednesday next, Jan'y 1st.

In the Female Department, he will be assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Burlington, Vermont. As to her complete scholarship and aptness to teach, a reference is made to Rev. John K. Converse, President of Burlington Female Seminary.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months (Incidentals included.)

Primary Department,	$6 25
Higher English branches,	8 25
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 25
Extra.	
French Language,	$10 00
Music on Piano,	15 00

Board for some 15 or 20 Girls can now be gotten in the village at $7 per month (exclusive of lights.) Very ample accommodations will in a short time be offered, by Rev. Neill McKay and Nathaniel G. Jones, Esq.,—their houses not being now complete.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 51-6w

Rockingham Academy.

THE Subscriber will open an English and Classical School in Rockingham on the 13th of January next.

Terms.

Classical Department,	$8 75 per Quarter.
English, "	6 00 " "
Reading, Spelling and Writing,	4 00 " "

The Quarters will contain two months and a half each, leaving two months of the year for occasional vacations.

Board can be obtained in private families or at the Hotels at from $6 to $8 per month.

GEO. B. WETMORE.
Dec. 23, 1850. 51-3w

LONG STREET ACADEMY.

MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE next session will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next.

ARCHIBALD RAY, Principal.
Dec. 23, 1850. 51-2w

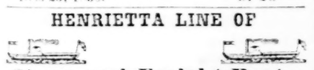
TO CONTRACTORS.

SURVEY and Estimates of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road having been completed, may be seen at the Counting Room of Ray & Pearce. Proposals will be received for Lumber and Construction of Road until January 4, 1851.

A. A. McKETHAN,
JOHN H. COOK,
D. A. RAY,
G. DEMING,
J. W. PEARCE,
Committee.

Dec. 23, 1850. 51-2w

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

$50 REWARD.

BROKE Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham county, on Sunday night, the 8th inst, a man by the name of Aaron Malone. Said Malone is about 21 years of age, about six feet high, light hair, and will weigh about one hundred and seventy-five or eighty pounds.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me in Pittsborough, or Twenty Five Dollars for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again.

S. L. RIDDLE, Jailer.
Pittsborough, Dec 12, 1850. 51-tf1M
[Price adv. $3 25.]

MUSIC BOOKS.

CARMINA SACRA; Boston Academy; Christian Melodies; Bradbury's Sabbath School Melodies; Bradbury's Alpine Glee Singer; The Christian Minstrel; The Harmonist; The Southern Harmony; Instruction Book for the Spanish Guitar; Mason's Sacred Harp, &c., &c., just rec'd by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 16, 1850.

TO TIMBER GETTERS.

WHEREAS, the practice of buying timber without legal inspection has led to many abuses, which are detrimental, alike to the purchasers of timber in this market and the honest timber makers of the country: And whereas these abuses, if longer permitted, may seriously injure this as a timber market for purchasers abroad; it is therefore resolved,

1st. That all timber bought at a price of $3 50 per M. or under, may be bought by measurement: but all above that price shall be submitted to legal inspection.

2d. When timber is bought by measurement, not more than 15 cts. per M. shall be allowed to the Inspector.

3d. All *sound* timber, showing heart one half its length, and 11 inches and upwards square, will be considered merchantable; but such timber as is rotten at both ends, or plugged, or required to be trimmed, below 20 feet in length, shall be considered as refuse.

4th. It is most positively resolved, that we will buy no *drift* timber, except from the proper owner, or his legal agent; and we hereby offer a reward of $25 for evidence to convict any person of stealing timber, and $100 for evidence to convict any person of buying stolen timber—knowing it to be stolen.

5th. The first three of the foregoing resolutions shall go into effect from and after the 1st day of January, 1851. The 4th is in full force from the moment of its publication.

P. K. DICKINSON & CO., Gaston Mills.
O. G. PARSLEY & CO., P. P. Mill.
ELLIS & RUSSELL, Cape Fear Mill.
POTTER & KIDDER, Cowan Mill.
DUDLEY & HUNTINGTON, Clinton Mill.
JOHN McRAE, Harrison Mill.
Wilmington, Dec. 19. 51-4w

CLOTHING.

IN addition to our former Stock, we have just received an assortment of Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Cloaks, and Overcoats, which will be sold at our usual low prices.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50tf

FOR SALE,

Linseed Oil, Paints, Patent Grease, &c.

500 GALLONS North Carolina and New York City made Linseed Oil.
150 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.
5 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
2 barrels Patent Grease. English manufacture, for carriages and machinery, warranted superior to Black Lead and all other grease—to wear double the length of time of the best grease in use, and more economical. A trial is only solicited.

—ALSO—

Dry White Lead, Litharge, Umber, Dry Red Lead, Rotten Stone, Terredesienna, Pummice Stone, Yellow Ochre, Prussian Blue, French and American Ochre, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and American Vermillion, Chrome Green, Dry and in oil, Verdigris, Venetian Red, Paris and Permanent Green, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, Black Lead, Patent Black, Glass, best manufactured French and American, from 7 x 9 to 18 x 24. Putty, made with Linseed Oil, furniture, copal and coach-body Varnish, of the best manufacture, with a general assortment of Brushes, paint and varnish, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Painters' materials, offered on the most favorable terms.

Also, keeps constantly on hand, winter-strained pure Sperm Oil, for manufacturers' use.

Refined Lamp Oil and Lard Oil.

10 barrels Train Oil, for Tanners' use, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be had in this place.

J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay St.,
Nearly opposite the Wagon Yard and P. O.
Nov. 2. 1850. 44-3t-&3teow

New Buckwheat Flour.—W. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale—

6 BOXES RAISINS.
125 barrels new Buckwheat Flour,
14 sacks (25 lbs. each) Buckwheat Flour,
40 small sacks Table Salt,
12½ barrels new No. 1 Mackerel,
1 box double refined Loaf Sugar,
1 barrel Crushed Sugar.
Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1850. 50-4w

FEMALE SCHOOL,

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies, will begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Washing per session,	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1850. 50-4w

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
25 Bbls fresh Mullets, a splendid article.
Just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

15 OR 20 Laborers of good habits, strong able men, to work on a Railroad in Alabama. 12 months' employment and good wages will be given.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50-3w

NEW BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1851; Harper's new monthly Magazine; the International Magazine; David Copperfield, by Dickens, complete; the Green Hand; the Poetry of Science, by Hunt; Earth and Man, from the French of Arnold Guyot; Man Primeval, by Jno. Harris, D. D.; the Pre-Adamite Earth, by do; Explanation of the Book of Common Prayer; American Education, by Mansfield; A Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; Evenings at Donald-son Manor; &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 16, 1850.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE receiving, in addition to their former Stock, a large supply of

Desirable Goods.

Recently purchased by them in N. York, among which are—

Rich plain and colored figured Silks.
Plain and figured black ditto.
Damask Antique, a new and handsome article for Ladies' dresses.
New styles Muslin-de-Laine and Cashmeres.
Velvet Buttons and Velvet & Ribbon Trimmings.
A large assortment of Bonnets & Bonnet Ribbons.
Ladies' sup'r black and colored Kid Gloves.
Ditto French Worked Collars and Cuffs.
Sup'r black and colored French and English Cloths and Cassimeres.
Ditto black and fancy Satin, Velvet, and Silk Vesting.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's SHOES, among which are:
Ladies' and Misses' sup'r Gaiters and Shoes.
Boy's and Youths' Boots.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India-rubber Shoes.
Men's and Boy's fine and common Hats & Caps.
Window Shades.
Paper Hangings and Borderings

Together with a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 16, 1850. 50-4w

THIS SIDE UP.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and adjoining counties, that he has on hand a large and carefully selected assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of every variety, for Winter wear; and is constantly receiving from the North, every article in his line, necessary to make his assortment complete. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully solicited to call and examine. He has also on hand, at all times for sale, the best article of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Nails, &c., &c., which he offers on low and accommodating terms.

He still occupies his old stand, next door above G. W. Atkins & Co., and opposite the Court House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and despatch; at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors and hopes by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DAVID D. CARROLL.
Dec. 11, 1850. 50-3mpd

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

LOST,

BETWEEN the Fayetteville Hotel and Cool Spring, a Ladies' Gold PENCIL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving the article at the Observer Office.

Dec. 9, 1850. 49-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,
Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dust-rs, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
August 17, 1850. 33-tf

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 5.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26, 1850.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's and Turner's North Carolina ALMANACS, for **1851,** just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 16, 1850.

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1851, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the valuable

Brick Stores, with Brick Warehouses and Wharf thereunto attached,

situated between Market and Dock streets, and now occupied by Messrs. Anderson & Latimer, Martin & Cronly, and J. & I. Hutchins.

This property, from its central location, is as eligible and valuable as any in the town of Wilmington, and will always command the most desirable tenants.

Terms accommodating, and made known at the time of sale.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Wilmington, Nov. 28, 1850. 48-ts

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

Everittsville Female Academy.

THE Winter Session of this School will open on the second Monday in January next. It will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Smyth and Lady, late of Virginia. Mr. Smyth is an accomplished Scholar and an experienced Teacher, having been at the head of several of the first Seminaries in the State of Virginia.

All the English branches usually taught in Female Seminaries will be taught here; together with Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. Books, Stationary, Crewels, Canvass, &c., are kept on hand and sold to pupils at a small advance upon N. York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.
Everittsville, Wayne co., Nov. 27, 1850. 48tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov 11, 1850. 45tf

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49-tf

PORK AND BACON.

WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale, for cash only, 12 barrels Mess PORK; 6 do. prime do.; 3000 lbs. Bacon. Also, 4 Corn Shellers, 2 wheels to each.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1850. [4t

Sale of Slaves.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first day of January next, Three Valuable SLAVES, by decree of the County Court, upon a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

JNO. McLAURIN, Commissioner.
Dec. 9, 1850. 49-ts

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1850. 47-6wpd

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

40 Bbls. Northern Superfine Flour, known to be a superior article.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1850.

Daniel McKeithan, Fletcher P. Mathews and wife Christian, Samuel L. Terrell and wife Eliza, *vs.* John McCall, Ann McKeithan, Duncan McCall, Neill McCall, Evander McAlpin, John Munn and wife Catharine.

PETITION TO RE-PROPOUND WILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Munn and his wife Catharine are non-residents of this State: It is hereby Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John Munn and wife Catharine, to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, James I. McRee, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1850.

J. I. McREE, *Clerk.*
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 47

Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road.

THE Charter having now been obtained, a meeting of the Stockholders, for the purpose of organizing the Company, will be held at the Fayetteville Hall, in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M. on Thursday, the 2d day of Jan'y 1851. A full attendance of stockholders is desired, either in person or by proxy.

A. A. McKETHAN, Ch'n of Com'rs.
Dec. 23, 1850. 51-2w

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 49-5w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the Dec'r Term, 1850, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel Johnson, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all those indebted to said Estate, must make immediate payment.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold by order of the County Court of Cumberland, at the Store of the late Daniel Johnson, dec'd, on the 6th day of January next, 1851, the entire STOCK OF GOODS in said Store, consisting of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

Most of which are entirely new, and some of which have never been opened, having been purchased lately.

—ALSO—

Madeira, Malaga, and Burgundy Port Wines, French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, Cherry Brandy, & Old Nick's Rye Whiskey,

In Demijohns, some of which is 4 or 5 years old.

Also, on Thursday the 9th January, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c., will be sold at his late residence on Haymount, upon a credit of six months. Bond with approved security will be required before the removal of the property.

Also, that fine DWELLING HOUSE, with improvements, his late residence on Haymount, containing two acres Land; likewise, one-half of a Lot and Brick Building on the North side of Hay street, joining Hamilton Mitchell.

Notes at 90 days, negotiable and payable at Bank, will be required for the Real Estate.

G. DEMING, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1850. 49-ts

$300 REWARD!

RANAWAY, in June last, my Negro Girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

It is reported that she has left Fayetteville with a wagon for Guilford county, N. C.

I will give a reward of Two Hundred Dollars, if taken within this State, so that I get her; or Three Hundred Dollars, if sufficient proof be furnished to convict any white or free colored person of having harbored her.

WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., Dec. 4, 1850. 49-9wpd

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

James Cameron and wife, and others, *vs.* Joseph Bass and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR A SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing upon affidavit, that Joseph Bass and wife Catharine are not inhabitants of this State, as also the heirs at law of James Cameron, whose names are unknown: It is Ordered, that the said Joseph Bass and wife Catharine, and the heirs at law of James Cameron, personally be and appear before the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to answer the above petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1850.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
Dec. 9, 1850. 49-6w

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 24th of November, a negro man named SAM. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 to 7 inches high, stout built, and very black. He is well known about Fayetteville, as he has been working on the streets for the last 2 years.

G. W. ROSE.
Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by

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Don't Worry.—When Bulstrode Whitelock was embarked as Cromwell's envoy to Sweden, in 1653, he was much disturbed in mind as he rested in Harwich on the preceding night, which was very stormy, while he reflected on the distracted state of the nation. It happened that a confidential servant slept in an adjacent bed, who, finding his master could not sleep, at length said,

"Pray, sir, will you give me leave to ask you a question?"

"Certainly."

"Pray, sir, don't you think that God governed the world very well before you came into it?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And pray, sir, don't you think he will govern it quite as well when you are gone out of it?"

"Certainly."

"Then, sir, pray excuse me, but don't you think you may trust him to govern it quite as well as long as you live?"

To this question, Whitelocke had nothing to reply; but turning about soon fell fast asleep till he was summoned to embark.

South Carolina, the Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, has offered to a very experienced and gallant officer—whose name he will not now mention, but who is now at Old Point Comfort—the command of the State artillery at a salary equal to that of a Brigadier General in the U. States service. The only question in the State Legislature is between waiting for Mississippi, and acting without Mississippi.

SPEECH OF

MR. GILMER, OF GUILFORD,

On Union and Secession.

Mr. GILMER said: He desired to discuss these questions, not as a Whig or a Democrat, but as a North Carolinian—as one whose feelings were with the South and whose interests were there, but who, banishing for the moment all party considerations and all sectional prejudice, would anxiously consider how the honor and the safety of the South might be secured, and if it could be done consistently with these, the Union be preserved. He wished to see erected a platform on which all true sons of N. Carolina could stand—to have embodied in resolutions or otherwise a sentiment which would strike a responsive chord in the breast of every patriot, and enable the State to present an even and a steady front, in a crisis so delicate and so trying. It could not be doubted that N. Carolina intended to be true to herself; she only desired to be correctly informed of the posture of affairs, to know the extent of her grievances and the dangers which beset her, and the surest, safest and most honorable mode of escape.

In determining this momentous question, at a period so critical and exciting, heated passions and party prejudices should be banished from the Council Board; and opinions, purposes and determinations expressed in language becoming the gravity of the occasion and characteristic of the people for whom the representatives assume to speak.

He thought unanimity of sentiment all important, and to secure this he would willingly vote for the resolutions of any other gentleman which might meet with general approbation and best express the popular voice, although those introduced by himself defined his own views and the position which he preferred to occupy.

He respected the views and the motives of other gentlemen, wished to hear the opinions of all, and would even make sacrifices and yield his own predilections in favor of harmony and concert of action.

We should not, continued Mr. G., assume a position which we cannot maintain, we should not, nor will I consent, to go farther by resolutions than we can expect or ask the people to go in action. But before he advanced farther in the discussion he wished to make one personal allusion; and to request Senators not to judge of his feelings towards those from whom he differed, by the manner in which he might express himself in debate, and to be assured that whatever might be his warmth and zeal in urging his own opinions, he entertained for those to whom he might allude, and especially for the learned Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimans, (Mr. Shepard,) the most kindly feelings and a respect commensurate with his many excellent qualities as a man and public spirited citizen.

He believed that Senator would respect his motives when he expressed himself freely, frankly and boldly; and the Senator has himself declared that he has no respect for him "who witholds his real opinions from fear."

The picture which that Senator had drawn of the condition of the Southern States, at some future day, was well calculated to excite in Southern men, the most serious reflections. The past proves that the ratio of increase of the Blacks in the Slave States is greater than that of the Whites, and if we are to judge the future by the past it is to be expected that in the course of years, the Slaves in number will be much larger than owners, the disproportion between the two races, year after year, become greater.

Mr. G. said he could look into the future, and see probable difficulties such as had been indicated by the Senator. He believed from the signs of the times, that whilst the Southern States remained in the Union, they had little to encourage them to look for Slave territory, beyond the State of Texas. He assented to the probability, that the lines by which slavery is to be circumscribed, are already fixed.

But suppose the South had obtained an extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, (and he regretted that such was not the case) and the whole of California, New Mexico, and Utah, had by agreement been assigned to the Slave States, would not the same difficulties, which have been so graphically depicted, occur, in the end, if the institution of slavery is maintained? The horrors and dangers anticipated would only be deferred. He feared there was something in the prospect of the future, connected with this delicate subject, which Southern men could not contemplate with emotions of unmixed pleasure.

He feared that in process of time if slave labor should be applied to agricultural pursuits, and found useful only in cultivating the soil, as heretofore practiced in the South, the value of that species of property, the greater portion of Southern wealth would inevitably depreciate in value, much to the injury of the States where it is employed.

Mr. G. said he saw the free States increasing more rapidly than the slave—he could see the power and influence of the free States growing rapidly, and that he could not shut his eyes to the possibility, that in the future, they may have the power and the disposition too, to amend the Constitution, so as to place the institution of slavery under the control of Congress. He could not say there was nothing in these anticipations, but he could not agree with the Senator that by remaining in the Union, the value of slave property was to be destroyed at so early a day as that fixed by him. A view of the immense territory within the States already secured to slavery, would seem to present a reasonable ground, with men less timid, to expect better things.

But, said Mr. G., as the Senator from Pasquotank has given such a frightful picture of our future history, *if we remained in the Union*, he would have been pleased, had he shewn us the other side, and pointed out in what particulars the situation and prospects of the slave States are to be benefited by *seceding and going out* of the Union, if the compromise acts *as a whole*, are observed by the free States.—Grant that more area is essential to the slave States in order to preserve our institution of slavery, he could not see that the chances for new fields, (more slave territory) were much bettered by being *out* of the Union instead of *in* it. Disunion would not impede the growth of the free States in numbers, power and wealth—it would not incline them to a more favorable regard for the interests of the South, nor would it be likely to secure, in a greater degree, the respect of the world, for an institution against which fanatics and white laborers are every where united.

The Senator has failed to shew how disunion will effect this state of things; and he has also failed even to indicate the manner in which secession, *Constitutional Secession*, would enable us to purchase, or acquire, in other words, an enlarged area for the profitable use of slaves. Supposing secession constitutional and peaceable—supposing the laws which organized and keep in motion this political frame-work, provided for the natural, peaceable and safe disruption of its parts—(a rather anomalous supposition this would be in physics, though all things are possible in politics when properly understood and judiciously expounded)—supposing that after the South had launched upon this career, without opposition or bloodshed, she had crossed securely all the bars, harmonized all the jarring elements at home, found a government to suit all the slave States, to please all the slave States, and to guard with equal care the interests of all the slave States—supposing that this beautiful picture, this Utopian project, which has been conceived in certain quarters without any purpose "to deceive the people, and to carry out selfish and sinister purposes," could in the miraculous dispensations of Providence, and by the still more miraculous agency of political resolutions, be fully realized—what is the back ground to the picture? How far will its borders extend? Where are its borders? Why did the Senator fail to point them out? Why is the picture, at this most interesting point, so suddenly terminated, like a crack story in a Magazine, with the pregnant, but unsatisfactory sentence, *to be continued!* Continued where, when, how! *That* chapter, in this political romance; is not to be disclosed, I suppose, until the first has been read and realized.

He would not say that those who framed this interesting and original melo-drama had been too imaginative, had "listened with credulity to the whispers of fancy and pursued with eagerness the phantoms of hope"—but he would assert that those who should undertake to act it out seriously might possibly find it a laughable farce or a most dreary tragedy.

High authority informs us that "the ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully.

And he thought within himself, saying, what shall I do because I have no room where to bestow my fruits. And he said, this will I do, I will pull down my barns and build greater, and there will I bestow all my fruits and my goods.

And will say to my soul, soul thou hast many goods laid up for many years, take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry.

But God said unto him, *Thou fool, this night* thy Soul shall be required of thee; then where shall those things be which thou hast provided?"

Mr. G. said he could see difficulties out of the Union as well as in it; and the very subject under discussion forbids allusion to many considerations which inclined him to fear that even among those who now speak indifferently of that Union, and of the warnings of Washington, the announcement of its actual dissolution would come more like the alarm of "a fire bell in the night," than the "noise of music and dancing."

Mr. G. said he was no submissionist in the sense in which that term was generally used—he was for submitting to tolerable and bearable evils—evils acknowledged on all sides to be now bearable, rather than to fly to others that he knew not of—rather than make one experiment now, attended with many possible calamities and to attain an undefined and at present undefinable good.

Still he would guard the future—he would look ahead at threatened dangers and prepare to meet them—he would have Senators while they acted coolly and deliberately, to act resolutely and firmly, and above all things unitedly and with a certain, fixed and practical purpose.

They should suit their remedies exactly to the present stage of the disease, prescribe a remedy which the patient, the people, can and will take, and which is not intended to risk their salvation as an attempted cure for a future and merely possible evil. He wished not to be misunderstood; he was for *any* remedy adequate to the disease of the times—that though the word *Union* had an influence over him, was entitled to his veneration and regard, still it had not so "steeped his senses in forgetfulness" as to cause him to neglect any duty he owed to his State—he was ready to stand or fall by that native State, but he desired her to be right, and protected in her rights.

Mr. G. said he submitted to the Senator, whether he had done justice to the views of Mr. Badger on the subject of allegiance. If he understands Mr. Badger as insisting that on a case of extreme oppression or stern necessity, his allegiance would require him to take part with the General Government, he understands him differently from what he seems to have understood his own meaning to be. True, Mr. Badger claims the liberty of thinking and forming for himself an assurance whether this extreme case has come—and pray how are the true opinions of a majority of a State to be known correctly unless they are allowed first the liberty of thinking and then expressing their opinions? But Mr. Badger says expressly, in

that part of his Speech quoted by the Senator, that cases of unmitigated oppression or of dangerous and obstinate usurpations, constitute known and understood exceptions from the duty of submission to a Government and justify the oppressed in falling back upon the natural rights of resistance and self-preservation. The Senator says that the majority of the State has a right to determine when a case of stern necessity has come, the *"ultima ratio,"* and to force the minority into submission to their will, treating all who resist as rebels and traitors. These last words the Senator erased from his resolutions, because, as he said at the time, some of his friends thought they sounded harshly; but he did not wish to be considered as disavowing the principle. Let this doctrine be tested. Suppose a State, by a majority of one, resolve to secede, and the minority, if allowed to think, equally honest in its convictions with the majority—according to this seceding doctrine of primary and secondary allegiance, this minority have to submit to what they may deem the oppression of the majority, or be hanged as traitors. And if to escape this fate they make common cause with the majority and are defeated, this same hanging fate must be their doom. Would there be here no intolerable oppression? Would there be any protection, any liberty, any rights to a minority of a State? States in a minority—in fact a single State must have a reserved sovereign right under the Federal Government, peaceably to secede when threatened with danger; and this is for the sake of liberty. Individuals in a minority in that State—one hundred thousand individuals *must* submit, at all hazards, and to whatever extremity, to the domineering evil of one hundred thousand and one more, and this is also for the sake of liberty! That is to say, one hundred thousand and one men, of whatever character, standing, age, nation, or principles, have a right in a State to hang the remaining one hundred thousand, whatever be their respectability and character, and then to secede from a Union in which twenty millions of souls are interested, exposing the whole of them to the hazards of a civil war, to protect the interest and secure the liberties of this one hundred thousand and one! What a beautiful system of Government! How wise and wonderful and matchless its machinery.

This may be said to be an extreme case; it illustrates the principle and is therefore apposite.

In one word, minority States must have a right to secede from a Government which the seceders say is a compact of States; minorities of individuals, in a government of individuals, have not even the right, the old-fashioned, the inalienable right of revolution! Now how would this doctrine work out? One hundred thousand and one declare for secession; one hundred thousand citizens think such a decision a violation of their allegiance. This minority has to be hung; and then begins a war of extermination which might not end favorably to the majority. But suppose it does; and the hundred thousand are hung; and then the General Government, holding to the same majority doctrine, catches and hangs the hundred thousand and one!

Mr. G. said that he did not mean to ridicule or treat with levity the doctrines of the Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimons; he was tracing them to what he conceived to be their legitimate results and with as much fairness in his supposition as the Senator had used in handling the opinions of Mr. Badger. I have, said Mr. G., intimated that the Federal Government might not acknowledge the right of a State to secede from the Union to be called a constitutional right or remedy; and it may be well to inquire whether such a doctrine has ever received the sanction of the authorized expounders of the Constitution of the United States, or was intended to be given by those who framed it. The Senator, advocating secession, argues that from it, there is no danger of a violent dismemberment of the Confederacy: and it would seem from the tenor of his remarks, drawing a distinction between it and the natural right of resistance or rebellion, that he thinks a State may thus peaceably and constitutionally assume the position which it held prior to the formation of the Federal Union. He admits the absurdity of nullification, but argues that secession is a very different thing and cannot be confounded with it "except by individuals who are willing to deceive the people to aid their selfish and sinister purposes."

Let us see who these individuals are. I hold in my hand, sir, a letter, portions of which I will read to the Senate:

In order to understand the true character of the constitution of the United States, the error, not uncommon, must be avoided, of viewing it through the medium, either of a consolidated government, or of a confederated government, whilst it is neither the one nor the other; but a mixture of both. And having, in no model, the similitudes and analogies applicable to other systems of government, it must, more than any other, be its own interpreter according to its text and *the facts of the case.*

From these it will be seen that the characteristic peculiarities of the constitution are, 1, the mode of its formation; 2, the division of the supreme powers of government between the States in their united capacity, and the States in their individual capacities.

1. It was formed, not by the governments of the component States, as the federal government for which it was substituted was formed. Nor was it formed by a majority of the people of the United States, as a single community in the manner of a consolidated government.

"It was formed by the States, that is by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions.

"Being thus derived from the same source as the constitutions of the States, it has, within each State, the same authority as the constitution of the State; and is as much a constitution, in the strict sense of the term, within its prescribed sphere, as the constitutions of the States are, within their respective spheres; but with this obvious and essential difference, that being a compact among the States in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof one people for certain purposes, it cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the States individually, as the constitution of a State may be at its individual will.

2. And that it divides the supreme powers of government, between the government of the U. States, and the governments of the individual States, is stamped on the face of the instrument; the powers of war and of taxation, of commerce and of treaties, and other enumerated powers vested in the government of the U. States, being of as high and sovereign a character, as any of the powers reserved to the State governments.

Nor is the government of the United States, created by the constitution, less a government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the governments created by the constitutions of the States are, within their several spheres. It is like them organized into legislative, executive and judiciary departments. It operates like them, directly on persons and things. And, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it.—The concurrent operation in certain cases, is one of the features marking the peculiarity of the system. * * * * *

"To have trusted to negotiation for adjusting disputes between the government of the U. States and the State governments, as between independent and separate sovereignties, would have lost sight altogether of a constitution and government for the Union, and opened a direct road from a failure of that resort, to the ultima ratio between nations wholly independent of and alien to each other. If the idea had its origin in the process of adjustment, between separate branches of the same government, the analogy entirely fails. In the case of disputes between independent parts of the same government, neither party being able to consummate its will, nor the government to proceed without a concurrence of the parts, necessity brings about an accommodation. In disputes between a state government, and the government of the United States, the case is practically as well as theoretically different; each party possessing all the departments of an organized government, legislative, executive and judiciary; and having each a physical force to support its pretensions. Although the issue of negotiation might sometimes avoid this extremity, how often would it happen among so many states, that an unaccommodating spirit in some would render that resource unavailing. A contrary supposition would not accord with a knowledge of human nature, or the evidence of our own political history.

"The constitution, not relying on any of the preceding modifications, for its safe and successful operation, has expressly declared, on the one hand, 1, "That the constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; 2, that the judges of every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; 3, that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority," &c.

"On the other hand, as a security of the rights and powers of the States, in individual capacities, against an undue preponderance of the powers granted to the government over them in their united capacity, the constitution has relied on, 1, the responsibility of the senators and representatives in the legislature of the United States to the legislatures and people of the States; 2, the responsibility of the President to the people of the United States; and 3, the liability of the executive and judicial functionaries of the United States to impeachment by the representatives of the people of the States, in one branch of the legislature of the United States, and trial by the representatives of the States, in the other branch: the State functionaries, legislative, executive and judicial being, at the same time, in their appointment and responsibility, altogether independent of the agency or authority of the United States. * *

Should the provisions of the constitution as here reviewed, be found not to secure the government and rights of the States against the usurpations and abuses on the part of the United States, the final resort within the purview of the constitution lies in an amendment of the constitution, according to a process applicable by the States.

And in the event of the failure of every constitutional resort, and an accumulation of usurpations and abuses, rendering passive obedience and non resistance a greater evil than resistance and revolution, there can remain but one resort, the last of all—an appeal from the cancelled obligations of the compact, to original rights and the law of self preservation. This is the *ultima ratio* under all governments, whether consolidated, confederated or a compound of both; and it cannot be doubted that a single member of the union, in the extremity supposed, but in that only, would have a right, as an extra and ultra constitutional right, to make the appeal."

This letter, Sir, was written in 1839 by *James Madison*; a gentleman who has been always regarded as one of the Fathers of the Federal Constitution, had much to do with the famous resolutions of '98 and '99 and was twice elected to the office of President of the United States, by the Republican Party.

Andrew Jackson in his proclamation of the 11th of December, 1832, said:

This right to secede is deduced from the nature of the constitution, which they say is a compact between sovereign States who have preserved their whole sovereignty, and therefore are subject to no superior; that because they made the compact, they can break it, when in their opinion it has been departed from by the other States. Fallacious as this course of reasoning is, it enlists State pride, and finds advocates in the honest prejudices of those who have not studied the nature of our government sufficiently to see the radical error on which it rests.

The constitution of the United States, then, forms a government, not a league, and whether it be formed by compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States—they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with so many powers, as to constitute, jointly with the other States, a single nation, cannot, from that period, possess any right to secede, because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation, and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation, because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connexion with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a constitutional right, is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the penalties consequent on a failure.

"Because the Union was formed by compact, it is said the parties to that compact may, when they feel themselves aggrieved, depart from it; but it is precisely because it is a compact, that they cannot. A compact is an agreement of binding obligation. It may, by its terms, have a sanction or penalty for its breach, or it may not. If it contains no sanction, it may be broken with no other consequence than moral guilt; if it have a sanction then the breach incurs the designated or implied penalty. A league between independent nations, generally, has no sanction other than a moral one; or if it should contain a penalty, as there is no common superior it cannot be enforced. A Government on the contrary, always has a sanction expressed or implied, and in our case, it is both necessarily implied and expressly given.

"Men of the best intention and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the constitution; but there are others on which dispassionate reflection can leave no doubt. Of this nature appears to be the assumed right of secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the alleged undivided sovereignty of the States, and of their having formed, in this sovereign capacity, a compact, which is called the constitution, from which because they made it, they have the right to secede. Both of these positions are erroneous, and some of the arguments to prove them so have been anticipated.

"So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession, that it is necessary only to allude to them. The union was formed for the benefit of all. It was produced by mutual sacrifices of interest and opinions. Can those sacrifices be recalled? Can the States who magnanimously surrendered their title to the territories of the West, recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the inland States agree to pay the duties that may be imposed without their assent by those on the Atlantic or the Gulf, for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one State and onerous duties in another? No one believes that any right exists in a single State to involve all the others in these and countless other evils, contrary to engagements solemnly made. Every one must see that the other States, in self-defence, must oppose it at all hazards.

* * * * *

"I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the constitution. Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution, deceived you—they could not have been deceived themselves. They know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion: but be not deceived by names: disunion, by armed force, is *treason.*"

Again, in his nullification message bearing date the 16th of January, 1833, Gen. Jackson said:

"By these various proceedings, therefore, the State of South Carolina has forced the general Government, unavoidably, to decide the new and dangerous alternative of permitting a state to obstruct the execution of the law within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute a threat of withdrawing from the Union. That portion of the people at present exercising the authority of the State solemnly assert their rights to do either, and as solemnly announce their determination to do one or the other.

"In my opinion, both purposes are to be regarded as revolutionary in their character and tendency, and subversive of the supremacy of the laws and of the integrity of the Union. The result of each is the same; since a state in which by a usurpation of power, the constitutional authority of the federal government is openly defied and set aside, wants only the form, to be independent of the Union.

"The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the general government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain.

"Against all acts which may be alleged to transcend the constitutional power of government, or which may be inconvenient or oppressive in their operation, the constitution itself has prescribed the mode of redress. It is the acknowledged attribute of free institutions that, under them, the empire of reason and law is substituted for the power of the sword. To no other source can appeals for supposed wrongs be made, consistently with the obligations of South Carolina; to no other can appeals be made with safety at any time, and to their decisions, when constitutionally pronounced, it becomes the duty, no less of the public authorities than of the people, in every case to yield a patriotic submission.

"That a state, or any other great portion of the people, suffering under long and intolerable oppressions, and having tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress, may have a natural right, when their happiness can be no otherwise secured, and when they can do so without greater injury to others, to absolve themselves from their obligations to the government, and appeal to the last resort, need not on the present occasion, be denied.

"The existence of this right however, must depend upon the causes which may justify its exercise. It is the *ultima ratio*, which presupposes that the proper appeals to all other means of redress have been made in good faith, and which can never be rightfully resorted to unless it be unavoidable. It is not the right of the State, but of the individual, and of all the individuals in the State. It is the right of mankind generally to secure, by all means in their power, the blessings of liberty and happiness; but when, for these purposes, any body of men have voluntarily associated themselves under a particular form of government, no portion of them can dissolve the association without acknowledging the correlative right in the remainder to decide whether that dissolution can be permitted consistently with the general happiness. In this view, it is a right dependent upon the power to enforce it. Such a right, though it may be admitted to pre-exist, and cannot be wholly surrendered, is necessarily subjected to limitations in all free governments; and in compacts of all kinds, freely and voluntarily entered into, and in which the interest and welfare of the individual become identified with those of the community of which he is a member. In compacts between individuals, however deeply they may affect their relations, these principles are acknowledged to create a sacred obligation; and in compacts of civil governments, involving the liberty and happiness of millions of mankind, the obligation cannot be less."

In his farewell address, to the people of the United States, issued in March 1837, Gen. Jackson repeated the same opinions; but I will not fatigue the Senate with additional authorities.

These opinions of Gen. Jackson were proclaimed after his second election to the presidency; but it is too much a matter of history that his popularity and influence still continued to increase until his name ultimately became enshrined in the hearts of a vast majority of the American people as that of a benefactor. He could even secure the election of his friend as his successor, a friend (Mr. Van Buren,) who admitted the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but who relied for success on a pledge "to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor."

That very speech of Mr. Livingston, portions of which the Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimons calls to his aid, of itself and more conclusively, answers his positions. Mr. Livingston points out the mode of seeking redress by an aggrieved State, the application to the Supreme Court, or if it decides with manifest injustice or cannot take jurisdiction, the various peaceable methods of pursuing a remedy *in the Union* until the necessity of the case forces a State to withdraw, at its own risk, as a last resort and an extreme remedy for intolerable oppression.

Mr. Shepard inquired if he understood the gentleman as saying that the people of North Carolina, as an organized Government, had no right to resist the General Government.

Mr. Gilmer. They have; and in the extreme cases so clearly defined by Mr. Madison and Mr. Livingston, it is not only their *right*, but their *duty* to resist. But it must be at their own risk, and it will not be *secession* as a right guarantied by the Constitution; it will be the exercise of a natural, inherent, inalienable right, the right of *revolution.*

Mr. G. said he regretted to see harsh language, language almost akin to vituperation, so freely used in the discussion of a question so grave, and so interesting to all—in the discussion of questions in regard to which the interests of all honest men were the same. The venerable Editors of the "Intelligencer" and the "Union" newspapers, published in Washington, and reflecting the views of two great political parties, were said to have been bought up by Government contracts. The words "rebels" and "traitors" are held *in terrorem* over the heads of those who doubt the propriety and the constitutionality of secession, or who deem it equivalent to nullification; and the minority report of the Committee on Negro Slavery fulminates its thunders in the same direction, but certainly with no "selfish or sinister purpose."

Is this the way to explain secession? Is this the way to defend it? Does it need such bolstering? Is this the way to bring it to the comprehension of honest men, seeking truth and the honor of their country?

Do gentlemen expect, by the use of such harsh terms, aspersing in advance of their conclusions the motives of honest men, to create that harmony of feeling and unity of action now so necessary at the South? Is every honest man, whatever be his position and past services, who dares to think for himself, to hesitate and doubt when bold and startling measures are suddenly sprung upon him, to be denounced and branded as a traitor and rebel? Even supposing those fiery leaders who jump at conclusions by intuition, and snuff the distant approach of tyranny in the tainted breeze, to be right, do they expect the masses, the slowly moving, ponderous and *pondering* masses to keep even pace with them? And if the masses, as the masses of honest men always do, move slowly and cautiously, will these Hotspurs, far in the van of their forces, be so indiscreet, so unwise, *so incautious of their own safety* as to turn and fire on their own men? Sir, these gentlemen look to events, to a crisis during which, if it should happen, the masses of the South will be animated with one instinct and one heart; and yet because these coming events which have cast their shadows athwart their prophetic vision, are yet unseen by the people, these people are to have dashed in their faces the *inspiring* charge of rebels and traitors! Sir, said Mr. G., I must confess, whatever may be the consequences of such a confession, that the word *Union* has had some charms for me—and I will also be bold enough to express my regrets that an indifference or contempt for the Union should be deemed, just at this time, a becoming manifestation on the part of the South. The threats or the menaces of those who are considered the most sincere, are most to be regarded; and certainly it would look strange in us, not to say ludicrous, and might entitle us to the charge of inconsiderate levity, to attempt to manifest any such indifference at a crisis so awful as the impending dissolution of our Federal Union, and while the aged high-priests of Liberty, from all sections, and representing all interests, are standing in the Temple, with up-lifted hands, solemnly invoking Heaven to seal their eyes in eternal night before they witness a catastrophe so sad and frightful!

Mr. G. said, if secession be a *constitutional* remedy against the oppressive encroachments of the General Government, and when a bare majority of the State determines upon it, all are at once absolved from their allegiance to the Union, and have a right to take arms in defence, then *all will be well.* In that case should our officers and soldiers, as well as those who send them into the field, in case of defeat, be brought into Court, the plea of secession *admitted*, acquits the defendants. This case never having been adjudicated, and the opinion of Madison, Jackson, and others being so decidedly against the right of secession, he considered none obnoxious to the charge of "deceivers," or persons moved by "selfish and sinister purposes," who should doubt the security of that plea on demurrer filed.

Suppose it be conceded that secession, when determined on by a bare majority of a State, be a right reserved to each State in the confederacy, and North Carolina by a solemn resolution avow this right! If she takes this right to herself, as a peaceful and constitutional means of withdrawing from the Union, must she not give the same right to all her sisters? Suppose Vermont refuses to obey the fugitive slave law, and by a bare majority opposed to *this very fugitive slave law*, secedes from the Union; in case a contest between Vermont and the General Government arises out of this question, the General Government on the one side using her army and naval forces to enforce the law and return to North Carolina her fugitive slaves, and Vermont resisting, on the ground that she had a right to secede, which would North Carolina help?

Admit this right of secession at the will of a majority in a State, and would not North Carolina be bound by her *own doctrine*, to take the side of her seceding sister Vermont, or remain neutral? If she sent her forces to the General Government against Vermont, (and great would be her power to resist sinister and selfish motives not to do it) would she not be acting in the face of her own resolution?

The people of England have the power, if not the constitutional right, to cut of the head of their Queen, when in the opinion of a majority, the public good requires it—but is not this revolution? King Charles was beheaded, and King James abdicated the throne, and these incidents in those days were called revolutions. Our forefathers at their own *risk*, absolved all allegiance to the British crown, and formed a government for themselves, and this was called *the Revolution.* If this was the right, as the last resort, contended for, then, there is no difference of opinion; but he desired gentlemen to say *so, plainly*—and he was ready to go as far as prudence and wisdom would permit, yea, as far as the next man, to maintain and defend the honor of his beloved State. He was not disposed to lull the people to sleep, or to do or say anything, here or elsewhere, to induce them to repose in false security. He was anxious to deal honestly with the people and not deceive them. He desired that they should see all, and act on safe and sure ground.

Mr. G said he was willing to abide by the compromise, and hoped North Carolina and all the States would abide by it; but he was sincere in the opinion, that a repeal in the fugitive slave law, or material alteration in its provisions, would be an act of gross injustice and bad faith, well calculated to alarm the whole of the Slave States, destroy their confidence in the honesty and fair purposes of the people of the States concurring in such repeal or alteration, and produce alienation and distrust, as would render the further maintenance of Union, very difficult, if not utterly impossible. This he desired the Assembly to say to the non-slaveholding States.

Should this law be repealed, he feared the dread alternative had come. He relied much on the influence of patriotic Union men at the North to avert it. He did not court, or wish to provoke it. But when the honor, welfare and happiness of North Carolina demanded resistance, he must have greatly degenerated from the spirit of his fathers, whose blood stained revolutionary soil, and whose bones lie mingled with the earth—once shaken by the charge of British squadrons, if he was not found side by side by the true friends of Southern freedom when that day of trial shall come. He did not wish to be forced by resolutions solemnly passed here by men under oath to support the Constitution of the *Union*, to say to his constituents, when called to the field of blood, "whip if you can, but if you are defeated, you are protected in Court by the plea of *secession.*" He desired to be left free to exhort them to do all that their liberty and Southern honor demanded at their hands, and to rely for success on a just cause, their own strength, and the blessings of a wise and just Providence.

And in conclusion, he would be permitted to say, that although he represented a constituency unjustly stigmatized, by reason of the *peculiar* opinions of *a few*, and in which North Carolina Militia lost character in the Revolution, (but not from Guilford men, who alone, says history, stood their ground, and died upon the ground,) there would be numbered in the last breach and final struggle for the rights and privileges of our common country, as many true men from Guilford, as from any sister county in this or any other State.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 24.

Accident on the Charlotte (N. C.) Rail Road.—The cars that left here this morning on the Charlotte Road, with twenty passengers, had just entered the trestle at Elkin's Mill, distant ten miles hence, when something was discovered wrong. The engine halted, when two ends of the cross-trees gave way, precipitating the train thirty feet. All the passengers were more or less injured. General Owens's arm was dislocated, and his forehead cut. Nicholas Gibson, Depot Agent at Winnsborough, and an infant of Mr. and Mrs. Powell, died from contusions. A servant of Mr. Lyles was drowned. The Breaklock to the front wheel of the hind truck had become detached, from some unknown cause, and lodged in front of the wheel of the iron rail, and was the cause of the cars being thrown from the track. The trestle received no injury. Two trains have since passed over it.

The Dogs.—An exchange paper says that the number of dogs in the U. S. is computed at three and a half millions, and that the expense of keeping them is equal to that of keeping twenty millions of sheep, or two millions of cows. We think the cost of keeping the dogs is overstated—unless the writer intends to include all the *puppies*, and that would make the estimate a good deal too small. The *current* cost of supporting these animals is immense, while the "returns" are nothing but indolence, impudence and imperials.

Boston Post.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE—*Monday, Dec.* 23.

Mr. Malloy presented a memorial, in relation to the Charter of a Plank Road from Hailey's Ferry on Pedee River. Referred.

Mr. Cameron, a memorial from certain citizens and mechanics of Fayetteville.—Referred.

Mr. Bond, a resolution concerning the appointment of a delegation to attend the World's Fair, at London.

Mr. Joyner, a bill concerning amendments of the Charter of Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company.

Daniel W. Courts, Senator from Rockingham, having resigned, it was ordered that the Speaker of the Senate issue a writ of Election to the Sheriff of Rockingham, to hold an Election, after giving 5 days' notice, to supply the place of Daniel W. Courts.

The bill to provide for a geological and agricultural Survey of the State, was read 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 23.

Mr. Erwin made a personal explanation in which he disclaimed any intentional disrespect to the Speaker of the House in the remarks submitted by him on a previous day. He had great respect for him as a gentleman and as a party man.

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill to allow the State to challenge Jurors. [Provides that where the prisoner may challenge 35, that the State may challenge 8; and in other cases, that the State may challenge half as many as the defendant.]

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company, with several amendments, and recommended its passage. After some discussion on the amendments, in which Messrs. Eaton, Rayner, Brogden, D. A. Barnes, Saunders and Pope participated, they were adopted.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Upon this motion a discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Wiley, Eaton, Rayner, Stevenson, Person, and Caldwell participated; the three first supporting the bill, and the latter opposing.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Dec.* 24.

Mr. Courts, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to lay off a new county by the name of Witherspoon, with sundry amendments. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cameron, a bill to amend Common School law. Referred.

Mr. Kelly introduced a Bill for electing Judges of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions by the people. Referred to Judiciary Committee, and on motion of Mr. Bynum, ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, the Senate took up the Resolutions concerning Nag's Head. Read 2d time, and on motion of Mr. Pender, the rule was suspended, and they were read 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 24.

Mr. Erwin, a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether the tax authorized to be laid by County Courts for Common School purposes, is not inconsistent with the Constitution. Adopted.

Mr. McDowell, a bill to regulate the pay of witnesses in the County of Bladen.

The bill to establish a new County by the name of Jackson, was taken up on its 2d reading.

Mr. Steele moved to amend by inserting a clause, providing that the said bill shall take effect when it is ascertained, by a fair census, that the said County has the requisite population, to be judged of by the next Legislature. Rejected.

The bill passed its 2d reading by a vote of ayes 59, noes 29.

The House then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

SENATE—*Thursday, Dec* 26.

Mr. Bower, from the Committee, reported that the Governor elect would be ready to qualify and take the oaths of office on the 1st January next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The bill, more adequately to compensate Constables, was taken up for consideration, and on motion of Mr. Bynum, was postponed indefinitely.

The following bills were read third time and ordered to be engrossed:

A bill to amend the 88th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

The bill for the better regulation of the Village of Chapel Hill.

Ten bills passed their 2d reading, among them, The bill to incorporate the Bertie manufacturing company. The bill to incorporate Union Institute in Randolph county, a Normal College.

The bill to authorize the citizens of the town of Clinton in Sampson county, to elect Commissions for said town The bill to incorporate the Weldon manufacturing Company. And the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 26.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the Select Committee on the Washington Monument, submitted a report, accompanied by resolutions, providing for a stone with a suitable inscription for said monument, and also for defraying the expense of its transfer to Washington. The resolutions passed 3 readings and were ordered to be engrossed. The following is the report of the Committee.

The Select Committee, &c., Report:

"That the Committee have examined with care the very interesting documents which have been laid before them, and are proud in having it in their power to say they establish, beyond all question, the highly important fact that American Independence was first proclaimed in the County of Mecklenburg, and though at one time it may have been a subject of controversy, yet since the publication of the evidence in relation to it by the Governor, under the direction of the General Assembly of 1830, other evidence has been obtained which places the fact beyond all doubt. The Committee are gratified in saying, the discovery by Doctor Joseph Johnson, of Charleston, S. C., in 1847, of "the South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal" of the 13th June, 1775, and the discovery by the Hon. George Bancroft, of a duplicate number of the same newspaper, in the State paper office in London, containing the extraordinary Resolutions by the people in Charlotte town, Mecklenburg County, as communicated to the President of the United States in 1848, and by him presented to the Governor of the State, leave no longer any reason for doubt on the subject.

"These facts will hereafter find their way into the history of the country which shall attempt to trace the origin of the American Revolution; and the Committee cannot withhold the expression of the grateful sense they entertain of the liberality which prompted the efforts of these gentlemen, citizens of other States, to search out and communicate the evidence which has been spread before the public on the subject. The Committee do not hesitate to recommend that an inscription in commemoration of this great event shall be placed on the block of Marble which has been forwarded to this city by the patriotic citizens of Lincoln County, for the purpose of being sent to Washington in order to form a part of the monument now in the progress of erection to the memory of the Father of his country; and with this view they propose for adoption the Resolutions herewith reported:

1. *Resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor, cause to be transmitted the Block of Marble presented by the patriotic citizens of Lincoln County for the Washington Monument, and that he cause to be made on it the following inscription, together with the coat of arms of the State, to-wit:

NORTH CAROLINA,
Declaration of Independence,
MECKLENBURG,
May 1775.

2. *Resolved*, That the Governor draw his warrant on the Treasurer of the State for such sum as may cover the expense for the freight and for carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the same.

Mr. Swanner presented a memorial from citizens of Washington, praying the Legislature not to incorporate any Religious or Moral Reform Societies, particularly the Sons of Temperance, and objecting to the loan by the State to Wake Forest College and other institutions.—Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The following, among other Bills and Resolutions, were severally read the third time and passed, viz: a Bill to incorporate Robeson Institute in the county of Robeson; a Resolution authorizing the loan of $2000 from the Literary Fund to Mt. Pleasant Institution in the county of Cherokee; a Bill concerning the official Bonds of Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables; a Bill to incorporate Falling Creek Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., in the town of Rockingham; a Bill to incorporate Mountain Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; a Bill to incorporate the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the State of N. Carolina; a Bill to incorporate Greensboro' Division, No. 6, Sons of Temperance; a Resolution authorizing the loan of $3000, from the Literary Fund to the Warren Female Institute; a Bill to incorporate Rockingham Division, No. 32, Sons of Temperance, in Richmond county; a Bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Summerville Plank Road Company; a Bill giving a name to the county town of Forsythe; a Bill giving a name to the county town of Stokes; a Bill concerning Depositions; a Bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1846–'7, to make Real Estate assets; a bill to amend an act passed in 1848–'49, entitled an act for the inspection of provisions; a Resolution in favor of Aaron L. Sanders, late Sheriff of Montgomery county; a Bill to incorporate the Granville Plank Road Company; a Bill to incorporate the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company; a Bill to prevent more effectually the corruption of slave population; and the Bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Jackson.

When the last bill was under consideration, some ineffectual motions were made to adjourn, to lay on the table, and to postpone its further consideration, so as to give time to ascertain whether the new County would contain the requisite number of inhabitants.

Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, then made a statement showing a strong probability that the County would not contain a sufficient amount of Federal population, or if it should, that Haywood and Macon would be left deficient.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill on its third reading, the vote stood, ayes 43, noes 26.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE—*Friday, Dec.* 27.

Mr. Richardson, a bill prohibiting the sale of Spiritous Liquors within a certain distance of the Carolina Female College, in Anson county.

The bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Witherspoon, read 2d time, and the amendments by the Committee concurred in. Passed as amended.

The bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Topsail Plank Road Co., passed 2d time.

The bill to incorporate Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Co., read 3d time and passed.

The bill to prevent the giving or selling spiritous liquors to Negroes and Indians, and for other purposes, was read 3d time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 27.

Mr. Poole, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to exempt justices of the Peace from serving on Juries in Superior Courts.

Mr. Person of Moore, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to facilitate the collection of the Revenue, and to economize the mode thereof, and recommend its passage.

Mr. Person stated that though the Committee had instructed him to report favorably to the bill, yet he was himself opposed to it; and as the bill provided for important changes in the existing laws, and he wished gentlemen to vote understandingly, he moved to lay it on the table and print; which was agreed to.

The bill to provide relief for the purchasers of Cherokee lands, having been made the special order for to-day, was taken up.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, addressed the House in support of the bill. He stated, and had documents to sustain him, that these Cherokee lands had been valued, by State officers, at $80,000—that they sold for $332,000 in round numbers—that $187,000 had been paid by purchasers. He made a strong appeal to the Legislature to grant relief, and said it was out of the question for the State to demand the payment of the whole amount due. It could not be collected, even if the State should sell them out and drive them from their homes.

Mr. R. M. Saunders made a few remarks in support of the bill; and said that the State had received already more than the lands were worth.

Mr. Winston said he did not wish this question settled while there were so few members present. There was an important principle involved in this bill; and though he might vote for it, yet he wanted a full house. He moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed until to-day week; but the motion did not prevail.

After some further remarks from Mr. Hayes and Mr. Siler in support of the bill,

On motion of Mr. Avery, the House adjourned.

SENATE—*Saturday, Dec.* 28.

Mr. Courts, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of Fayetteville, in relation to free negroes, reported the same back to the Senate and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Joyner presented a bill to prevent improper trading with minors, by merchants and others. Referred, reported, and read 1st and 2d times.

The bills to prevent sale of liquors near the Carolina College in Anson, and Antioch Academy in Robeson, passed their 3d readings.

The bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Hooper, was read 3d time, amended and passed.

[The amendment provides that the question shall be referred back to the people of Richmond and Robeson counties, and if a majority of the qualified votes shall be in favor of establishing said county, then this bill to go into effect: otherwise, to be of no avail.

A motion to reconsider the bill was afterwards made by Mr. Speight, and laid on the table on motion of Mr. Hoke.

Mr. Bond introduced a bill providing for the creation of an additional judicial circuit. Referred.

A number of other bills passed various stages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 21.

Mr. Kelly, a memorial from citizens of Duplin county, praying the passage of an act for removing free negroes from the State. Referred.

Mr. Rayner, a bill more effectually to provide against the circulation of seditious publications, and attempts to excite a spirit of insurrection among the slave population in this State.

Mr. Love, a bill providing for distributing the School Fund on the white basis.

Mr. Rayner, a bill more effectually to provide against trading with slaves.

The day was chiefly devoted to the Cherokee Land Bill, (the debate on which is noticed in our Raleigh correspondence.)

THE DEBATE ON MONDAY LAST.

A debate of considerable interest occurred on Monday, in the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Stevenson, of Craven, for the indefinite postponement of the bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company. The bill provides for running a Road from some point on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, at or near Ridgeway, to Clarksville, Va. Mr. Wiley and Mr. Eaton made a few remarks in support of the bill, and Mr. D. A. Barnes in opposition. Mr. Rayner, as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, which had recommended the passage of the bill, answered the objections which had been made, and offered some arguments in support of the bill. Mr. Stevenson stated that he had a suspicion that the Road was intended to benefit Richmond and other Virginia markets, and, because of that suspicion, he would vote against the bill. He gave notice to the *gentleman from Hertford*, that he would vote against building up the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and against connecting it with the Central Road. He would go against any scheme which he believed would operate injuriously to the Central Road. Mr. Rayner replied with great animation, (not in a "furious manner," as stated in the Standard,) and with that bold and fervid eloquence which so distinguish all his efforts in animated debate. He advocated the interests of that section of the State to be benefitted by the Raleigh and Gaston Road. He thought it unbecoming in the gentleman from Craven, to make the declaration, which he had made in advance. It was illiberal and unworthy of him! At the last session of the Legislature, when favors were scattered with such a bounteous hand, all sections received a boon but his. The gentleman's section had received $40,000 for improving the Neuse; he (Mr. R.) had voted for all these. Yet the gentleman was now for cutting off the Counties of Warren, Granville, &c., and sinking the large interests held by the Raleigh and Gaston Road. He spoke of the unjust prejudice against Raleigh, and hoped the gentleman from Craven was not influenced by such a prejudice. In the course of the debate, he referred the gentleman from Craven to the Editor of the Standard, to find out the whereabouts of the Raleigh Clique. Mr. Stevenson made a brief reply.

Mr. Person, of Moore, submitted some remarks in reference to the N. C. Rail Road, in which he expressed his intention to bring in a bill to amend the charter—remarking that he would have a *different* location in the north-western part of the State. He concluded by moving to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, said that when the gentleman from Moore brought forward his amendments, he would oppose them with all the might and ability that God had given him. If the amendments should be made, the stockholders would abandon the Road; and if this Central Road should fail, the Road from Charlotte to Danville would be built—and then we would be given over to Virginia, and the Eastern and the Western parts of our State forever separated. He would sustain the Raleigh and Gaston Road as a help to the Central Road; but he would oppose any scheme that would injure the Ceatral Road. A proposition may come before this Legislature, from a certain quarter, to run a road from Greensborough to Milton, so

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1850.

☞ We tender to the readers of the Observer our best wishes for a prosperous and happy New Year.

The Mails.—The Northern mail has failed four times during the past week, and three of these failures were on consecutive days.

FROM RALEIGH CORRESPONDENTS.

RALEIGH, Dec. 23.

I attended this evening one of the most interesting and touching exhibitions that I can conceive of. It was given by the Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, which, to the lasting honor of the Legislature of North Carolina, has been established here, and liberally sustained by that body. No one who has not witnessed such evidences of the progress of learning, and of the opening of the heart to a knowledge of divine things, among those whom nature had otherwise left unblessed with either learning or religion, can at all appreciate the feelings they produce of thankfulness that God had put it in the hearts of His more favored people to establish such an Institution, and thus to redeem from ignorance and vice the hundreds of unfortunate Mutes within the borders of our State.

The pupils underwent examinations in writing, in geography, in arithmetic, in reciting tales by pantomime, in pantomimic exhibitions of the passions, of professional peculiarities, and of dialogues, which showed a wonderful degree of intelligence. Among the most remarkable was a young man named Nichols, of Orange County, a little boy whose name I do not remember, a very interesting girl of perhaps 14, Miss Morris of Wilmington, and another girl of perhaps 12, whose recital of the Lord's Prayer was decidedly the most youthful, graceful, and impressive acting, if we are so call that which seemed to come from the very soul of the little creature, that we ever saw. No one who did not see it can form an idea of the deep devotion which spoke in every gesture. We could but recall Moore's beautiful apostrophe to Music,—

"Why should *Language* ever speak,
When thou canst breathe its soul so well"

Among the Pupils is one young man from Edgecombe, who, in addition to being deaf and dumb, and half blind, was apparently idiotic, and semi-barbarian in his manners, habits, and appearance. That poor being has been taught to read and write, and now behaves like a civilized being.

We wish every man, woman and child in the State could have seen this exhibition. It would metalize many a cold and selfish heart, which now begrudges the pittance of money it costs to do so much good. A member of the Legislature said, after leaving the Hall, that a candidate in a part of the State had endeavored to ride into the Legislature upon a violent opposition to the Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums. For his part, he said, "he should never see him again without feeling inclined to throw a stone at him."

RALEIGH, December 27, 1850.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Dear sirs: You have seen, by the Daily Register, that the Legislature has been working in earnest since the rest on Christmas day. Over 30 Bills and Resolutions passed their 3d reading in the House on Thursday, and were ordered to be engrossed, there being but little *more than a quorum* of members in attendance. One of these bills was an act to establish a new county by the name of Jackson, out of portions of Haywood and Macon. It seems that the people in that section of the State labor under great difficulties in having to cross mountains and rivers to get to court, and their situation appeals strongly to the sympathy of the Legislature; but at the same time it is evident that the new county would not contain the one hundred and twenty-fifth part of the federal population of the State; and if it should, that Haywood or Macon, or both, would be brought below it to make it so. The feeling is gaining ground, that it is not proper to create new counties where there is a deficiency in federal population. Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, evidently from a sense of duty, and with some reluctance, read a statement made out from the census of 1840 and what he could get of that of 1850, showing that the 120th part of the federal population at the next apportionment will be about 6000—that the counties of Haywood and Macon would have a surplus over the amount entitling them to one member each, of about *four or six* hundred! Notwithstanding this showing, the bill passed by a vote of ayes 43, noes 26. The grievances under which those people are suffering speak eloquently in their behalf, and the Western men urge with considerable effect that there are no counties now in the West deficient in federal population, while there are some in the East. This bill was the only one that elicited discussion yesterday. It was work, with all the time.

To-day the work progressed well. The only business of particular interest to any large portion of the State, was the Bill to provide relief for the purchasers of Cherokee lands. Mr. Hayes, the member from Cherokee, made a very strong speech in favor of the Bill; and from his showing the Legislature ought to pass it. He made it pretty clear that the State has already been paid the value of these lands; and if so, it is very hard to press more out of that poor people. This Mr. Hayes is a man of good, practical sense, and is a pretty tough customer in a debate. He speaks the Cherokee language fluently, and sometimes gives a touch of it in the House. Mr. Winston of Bertie, a young man of a strong, logical mind, gave this bill a hard lick, which may occasion its death, by saying that the principle involved in it was not a sound one—that if the purchasers of these lands had got the best end of the bargain, we would not, perhaps, have heard of any desires on their part to make it up to the State—that the purchasers of Swamp lands in the East might, with as much propriety, ask for relief,—nevertheless, he might vote for the bill. I confess my sympathies are with these purchasers, and I hope the bill will pass. The House adjourned without a vote.

RALEIGH, December 28, 1850.

Dear Sirs: Nothing of especial interest has transpired to-day in either House. The bill for the relief of the purchasers of Cherokee lands was again considered, amended and discussed, but is not yet disposed of. The members who participated in the debate were Messrs. Hayes, Avery, S. P. Hill, Rayner, Barnes of Northampton, Siler, Walton, Person of Moore, and Flemming. One of the amendments adopted restricts the benefits of the bill to actual settlers. Another, proposed by Mr. Rayner, provides that the bid shall not extend to those lands which have been sold by the original purchasers. This last will be strongly opposed by the friends of the bill. Indeed, one of its strongest friends, Mr. Avery, intimated that if the amendment should be adopted he would be opposed to the bill, the fate of which is extremely doubtful. You can readily imagine the debate to have been interesting, from the names of those who participated. Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, has been in the Legislature one or two sessions before this, and has acquired the reputation of a faithful representative and an able debater. Mr. Hill, of Caswell, is a young man, and of course a Democrat, as his county would indicate. He is not a very fluent speaker, though he seems to speak with ease. When there is a strong point he seizes it, and having finished that he takes his seat. He does not seem to have "the gift of continuance," and consequently is never tedious. Mr. Person of Moore, another young Democrat of ability, has a quick, penetrating mind, and speaks with as much rapidity as his mind operates. He has singular views in reference to Internal Improvements, if I can understand him; but I confess I am somewhat at a loss in this matter. I hope, however, when he fully presents his opinions, that he will be found on the right side, in favor of such works of improvement as will elevate our good old State. I hope to see him on a platform where his intelligence should place him—high above the Sherards, the Bridgerses, and the Dodgens* of the Legislature. Mr. Siler is a Whig, and a sensible man,—says but little, though that is to the point,—and only speaks when his constituents are particularly interested. But enough for the present. The Slavery Resolutions, you are aware, have been made the order of the day for Monday next, when we may expect a warm discussion. Respectfully, yours &c.

A.

*I dislike to put Brogden in such company, for he has some good traits. If he had been raised in some other section than Sleepy Creek, he might have made a liberal minded and useful man.

Secession.—The reader is referred to the speech of Mr. Gilmer of Guilford, on this question of the constitutional right of a state to secede from the Union. We consider it a duty and a pleasure to aid in putting down this heresy by the publication of such able speeches as those of Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Haughton; the latter we shall probably have in time for our next paper.

Census of Cumberland County.—In the upper Division of this county, where the Census was taken by Robt. B. Smith, Esq., there are 4569 white inhabitants, 356 free colored, and 3432 slaves.—There are 5 deaf and dumb; 19 insane and idiots; 10 blind; 46 whites married during the year; 110 died, of whom 49 were free and 61 slaves, 52 females, 58 males; 858 attended school within the year; 733 free whites over 20 years who cannot read and write; 38 academies and schools; 15 churches; 3 Libraries; 1 newspaper; 38 establishments of productive industry. 35 paupers.

In the Lower Division, taken by J. C. Blocker, Esq., there are 7910 whites, 574 free colored, 3786 slaves. The value of real estate in this division is $1,371,303; of personal estate $1,346,028. Total $2,717,331. There are 21 Churches, viz: 9 Baptist, 5 Methodist, 4 Presbyterian, 2 Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic.

Slavery Movement in California.—The late arrivals from California bring some very extraordinary reports. The private advices of the N. Y. Tribune are, that many of the capitalists of California are making a move for a change in the constitution of that State, so as to introduce slavery. And Mr. Frenaer, the California correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, says that Col. Fremont, whose term in the U. S. Senate expires on the 4th of March next, stands no chance of a re-election; that every abolition candidate for the Legislature has been defeated; that there is a decided majority of Whigs and of ultra Southern men elected to the Legislature, who will elect a man who is sound upon slavery, without regard to politics, to succeed Fremont. He adds,—

"During the coming session of our Legislature there is a strong probability that a law will be passed calling a new convention to adopt a new constitution. The Western and Southern men appear to hang together, and if they continue to do so, California, in less than two years, will be a slave State. So you will see, if I am not more mistaken than ever I was in my life, that while our admission into the Union brings us joy and fair promises on one hand, it sends us an infernal feud on the other that will be contested with fierceness and energy by both parties."

This is very strange news, though it accords with the predictions of a prominent North Carolina politician, who has all along asserted that such would be the result.

South Carolina.—The Legislature, during its late Session, passed 31 Acts, among them one "to provide for the defence of the State;" another "to provide for the appointment of Deputies to a Southern Congress, and to call a Convention of the people of the State;" three to incorporate manufacturing companies; two to incorporate insurance companies; two to incorporate colleges; three to aid in the construction of rail roads.

Another act incorporates "the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of $250,000, and liberty to increase it to a million. The object is to build steam ships to open a direct line to Europe, the vessels to be of a quality fit for war service, and to be at the call of the State, on payment of the original cost. It is expected that a ship will be ready by July next, and whenever the Company builds one ship the State is to build another, at like cost.

Without meaning any reference to the "war qualities" of their ships, we hope the enterprise will succeed. It is perhaps the most sensible (if not the only sensible) move that South Carolina has lately made.

Union Party in Georgia.—A great meeting of the friends of the Union was held in Milledgeville on the 11th inst. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Dawson, Toombs, Poe, Stephens and others. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the present state of Public affairs, demands a union of men of all parties in order to preserve the rights of the South and the Union of the States; and that therefore the friends of the Union in Georgia would organize themselves into a "Constitutional Union Party," upon the principles embodied in the Report and Resolutions adopted by the late State Convention.

It was also unanimously resolved to request the Union party of Georgia to send delegates to a Convention for the purpose of nominating a Union candidate for Governor; and that delegates be appointed to a great Union meeting to be held in Washington City on the 22d of February next.

Union Meetings.—Large meetings have been held at New Haven and Bridgeport, in Connecticut, and at Utica, in New York, in support of the Union and the compromise acts, especially the fugitive act.

The Vermont Law.—We are glad to see, from several sources entitled to credit, that the law passed by the Legislature of Vermont to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, was smuggled through the Legislature, on the morning of its adjournment, after many of the members had gone home, and in the midst of the hurry and bustle incident to such a period. It is denounced as a fraud upon many of the members, and the promise is made that it shall exist but a single year.

Fugitive Slave Cases.—Last week an arrest under the law took place in Philadelphia, and another in New York. The Philadelphia case, a negro claimed as a slave in Maryland, was promptly disposed of, the negro given up, carried to Maryland, and there found not to be the slave of the gentleman whose agent had arrested him by mistake for another negro. He was instantly discharged and returned to Philadelphia, though there was little or no doubt that he was a slave of another person in Maryland.

The New York case was a negro claimed in Richmond, Va. After two or three days spent on the case, amidst great excitement among the negroes and abolitionists, the negro was committed to the Tombs, to await a final disposition.

P. S. The negro has been delivered to his owner.

Gov. Quitman.—The correspondent of the Charleston Courier states, that it is said in Washington, that the Government has ample proof that Gov. Quitman was concerned very deeply in the Cuban enterprise. The Governor denies the fact, but the Courier's correspondent says, that the proof is amply sufficient for conviction under the law. It is added, that an attempt to arrest will be forcibly resisted whilst Quitman holds his office of Governor of Mississippi.

The population of Philadelphia is 409,045, an increase since 1840 of 151,008.

The population of Brooklyn is 96,725.

We are indebted to a friend for a pamphlet copy of Mr. Baxter's able reply to the Hon. T. L. Clingman, at Rutherfordton, on the 13th of November.

CONGRESS.

The Senate sat but two days of last week (Christmas week,) and the proceedings are of little interest.

Mr. Clay presented some memorials in favor of a revision of the tariff. Mr. Clay in a few remarks, asked for a liberal and kind consideration of the subject, at this time of comparative quiet in the public mind.

The House also met but two days, and we do not find in those two days a single incident worth recording.

The Tariff.—The Washington letter writers mention a conference between Mr Clay, Mr Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, and others, on the subject of a revision of the Tariff. Mr Clay is said to press only for a change of the iron duties, whilst the Secretary and others desire to embrace other articles. We presume there is scarcely a possibility of any change being made.

The Tariff.—Under the present Tariff the importations of woollen goods have increased from $9,408,279 in 1844 to $16,900,916 in 1850. Of cotton goods, from $13,236,830 to $19,685,936. Of iron and manufactures of iron, from $2,395,760 to $16,232,013. In these three articles alone the increased importation is nearly twenty-eight millions—more than doubled in six years. Whilst the imports have increased 112 pr. ct. the amount of duties collected is but 50 per cent. more than in 1840.

Flax Cotton.—The London papers say that a substitute for American Cotton has at length been discovered. The substitute is *Flax* prepared in a particular manner. It is said that a series of improvements has been effected, by which "in the first place, the fibre of the flax can be separated from the plant without any of the labor, cost and injury of the steeping process; and in the second the texture modified so as to deprive it of the cold feel of flax and convert it into a new substance possessing all the warmth of wool, the softness of cotton and the glossiness of silk, which it strongly resembles to the eye and touch."

The London Chronicle ascribes the invention of the first process to a Mr. Donlan; the second to Chevalier Clausen, and the idea of the application of Cotton machinery to the flax to a Mr. Porter. The success of the experiment is thus announced:

"In the course of the last week, the inventor went to Manchester, with a quantity of his 'flax cotton'—placed it in the hands of a spinner—and the result soon ceased to be doubtful. The cotton spindles took as kindly to the new material as if it and they had been made expressly for each other. With a very slight alteration in the machinery—which, however, will not be required hereafter—it did its work perfectly; and on Saturday night we were shown the first fruits of the invention in the shape of a quantity of 'rovings' and yarns of unimpeachable quality and color, in a state of perfect readiness for the further processes of weaving and manufacture. We subsequently commissioned an intelligent gentleman, who has devoted much attention to the subject, to visit Manchester for the purpose of personally inspecting the whole process; and the result has fully confirmed the information which we had previously received."

It is added, that at the great Industrial Exhibition the inventor will be present and exhibit the whole series of processes. It also states that a company is formed which proposes to bring at once into flax cultivation 100,000 acres of land in Ireland, and to purchase the product at the rate of £12 per ton.

How much truth there may be in these statements we are unable to say. But if the flax, to the growth of which the soil of the British Islands is well adapted, can be produced at prices lower than those at which cotton can be afforded, and if these experiments are really successful as we are told they are, the value of property in the Southern States must be at once greatly diminished, and we shall be visited with the effects of that bad policy which relying on cotton growing alone, has excluded all other branches of industry.

From Europe.—The steamer Africa arrived at New York on the 22d inst., with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst.

Cotton had risen ⅛ to ¼; Fair Uplands 7¾. This was owing to the credit now fully given to the advices from this country of a short crop, and to the much more pacific news from Germany, which indicates that war will be averted.

From California.—The last steamer from Chagres, at New York, brought $1,680,167 in gold.

The Cholera was raging fearfully. The deaths at San Francisco were from 10 to 15 daily. At Sacramento 126 in one week.

43,615 passengers had arrived at San Francisco from Oct. 1, 1849 to Oct. 31, 1850. The tide of emigration has now decidedly turned. During the month of October 1850, 5,590 passengers departed, whilst only 1,301 arrived.

The tickets to Jenny Lind's single Concert in Richmond, Virginia, sold for nearly $18,600, an average of nearly $13 each!

While at Richmond, she made a donation of $1200 for charitable purposes, as follows: Female Orphan Asylum, (Protestant,) $400; St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, (Catholic,) $400; Male Orphan Asylum, (Protestant,) $400.

The American Art Union.—This institution made its annual distribution of prizes on the 20th inst. The number of Subscribers was 16,310, which, at $5 each, made $81,550. This sum enabled the Association to purchase 400 Paintings, 450 Medals, a number of statues, &c. for distribution by lot, besides the six Engravings for every subscriber. The only prize drawn in North Carolina was a painting, "Marine View—French and English Shipping," drawn by E. L. Harding, Raleigh, N. C.

We can condescend to no further notice of the North Carolinian's blackguardism than to state, that all it says about a person being indicted for a demand upon us for explanation, or about our having, or attempting to have, any person indicted, is utterly false—false in general and false in particular—and doubtless well known to the editor of the Carolinian to be false. His pretended fear of indictment is all gammon. He might as well pretend that it was a fear that somebody would indict him that kept him from the Mexican War after he had volunteered to go.

THE REVENUE LAW OF 1848-'49.

In answer to a call for information from the General Assembly as to the amount of Revenue derived from the sources named below, under the law passed at the session of 1848-'49, the Public Treasurer yesterday transmitted the following statement, showing the amount so raised in *fifty* Counties:

Gold and Silver Plate—value,	$41,788	tax,	$1,670
Pleasure Carriages—number,	662	"	662
Silver Watches,	3,130	"	313
Gold "	2,523	"	613
Harps,	24	"	48
Piano-Fortes,	718	"	718
Retailers of Sp. Liquors,	314 ad. tax $6,		1,884
Billiard Tables,	8	tax,	1,600
Bowling Allies,	25	"	625
Packs of Playing Cards,	1120	"	112
			$8,245

Taking the above as an average, the whole eighty Counties will produce a tax of $13,192.

Raleigh Register.

At an evening party given lately in Providence, R. I., it was jocularly proposed to dispose of the belle of the room by lottery. 20 tickets were immediately sold at a fixed price and the holder of the last drew the prize. The joke however assumed subsequently, a more serious aspect, for the fortunate adventurer was so well pleased with his luck that he has since married the lady.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We are indebted to Col. Little for the following Table, (except the columns of total population in each county, and increase and decrease of population, which we compiled ourselves;)—

	1850.				1840.					
	White.	Free Col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	White.	Free Col'd	Slaves.	Total.	Inc.	Dec.
Bertie	5527	295	7380	13202	5144	303	6728	12175	1027	
Camden	3576	288	2187	6051	3847	155	1661	5663	388	
Carteret	5167	158	1506	6831	5987	144	1360	6591	240	
Chowan	3005	102	3797	6904	2868	160	3665	6693	211	
Columbus	4263	142	1503	5908	2729	56	1156	3941	1967	
Cumberland	12463	930	7216	20609	9028	864	5392	15284	5325	
Duplin	7197	309	6906	13512	6244	261	4677	11182	2330	
Davie	5616	79	2171	7866	5594	92	1884	7574	292	
Davidson	12151	168	3192	15511	11939	129	2538	14606	905	
Franklin	5666	540	5507	11713	5227	433	5320	10980	733	
Gates	4170	386	3873	8429	4137	382	3642	8161	268	
Greene	3244	240	3257	6641	3375	249	2971	6595	46	
Guilford	15890	664	3186	19740	16091	437	2647	19175	565	
Halifax	5740	1896	8060	16596	5645	1847	9383	16865		269
Haywood	6636	*none.*	418	7054	4649	21	305	4975	2079	
Hertford	3589	833	3704	8126	3384	802	3208	7484	642	
Hyde	4800	244	2618	7662	4009	251	2198	6458	1204	
Henderson	6431	47	924	7402	4628	35	466	5129	2273	
Lenoir	3569	143	4116	7828	3687	235	3683	7605	223	
Martin	4637	319	3373	8329	4438	383	2816	7637	692	
Montgomery	5081	43	1778	6902	4259	20	1370	5609	1293	
New Hanover	8267	883	8586	17676	6371	565	6376	13312	4364	
Pasquotank	4627	1218	3105	8950	4650	1076	2788	8414	436	
Perquimons	3571	507	3250	7328	4097	307	2942	7346		18
Person	5622	276	4893	10791	5903	210	3677	9790	1001	
Richmond	4920	194	4704	9818	4693	336	3880	8909	909	
Rowan	9895	111	3853	13859	8646	98	3365	12109	1750	
Robeson	7240	1221	4364	12825	6262	1223	2885	10370	2455	
Rockingham	8689	436	5329	14454	8595	275	4572	13442	1012	
Sampson	8352	465	5685	14502	7475	257	4425	12157	2345	
Surry	16204	242	2000	18446	13089	208	1782	15079	3367	
Stanly	5441	47	1712	7200	3962	52	1157	5171	2029	
Tyrrell	3382	128	1461	4971	3160	86	1411	4657	314	
Wake	14236	1260	9419	24915	12115	1069	7994	21118	3797	
Washington	3226	215	2215	5656	2639	159	1727	4525	1131	
Wayne	7815	652	5020	13487	6754	464	3673	10891	2596	
	239,987	15,439	142,269	396,695	214,476	13,518	119,778	347,772	49,923	287
In 1840	214,476	13,518	119,778						287	
Increase	25,511	1,921	22,491						49,656	

The following additional returns are official, but we have no means of ascertaining as yet, the proportion of whites and blacks, and as to the seven last named counties, the increase cannot be ascertained because the counties have been divided since the Census of 1840:

	1850.	1840.	Inc.	Dec.
Randolph,	15,490	12,875	2,615	
Nash,	10,657	9,047	1,610	
Bladen,	9,748	8,026	1,722	
Brunswick,	7,275	5,265	2,010	
Forsythe,	11,175			
Iredell,	14,740			
Alexander,	5,262			
McDowell,	6,245			
Burke,	7,772			
Rutherford,	13,555			
Catawba,	8,863			
Unofficial.				
Yancy,	8,205			
Buncombe,	14,607			

The latest political speculations are, that Ohio, Massachusetts, Florida, New Jersey and Connecticut, each having a Democratic majority in their legislative councils, will fail to elect Democratic United States Senators. These are the opinions entertained here among the state delegations, and I think appearances favor the conclusion. If they elect at all, let us have Union men of a decided and uncompromising character. The country is beginning to breathe again, and a relapse would be fatal. Both houses are now in a healthy state, and to send an element of discord from the North, to conflict with an element of discord from the South, would only tend to plunge us again into the sectional cauldron.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Com.*

A Point of Order.—It will be recollected by those who noticed Saturday's proceedings in the Senate, that the bill for the aid of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, after having been once rejected, was *reconsidered*, and again rejected. Upon its second rejection, however, Mr. Lillington, Senator from Rowan and Davie, changed his vote to the majority for the purpose of again moving a reconsideration; which he did on Monday.

Speaker Edwards decided a motion to reconsider a second time, out of order.—Mr. Lillington contested the point of order, in a very able and ingenious argument—quoting as a precedent against the decision of the Speaker, a similar point differently decided in 1832, in the National Legislature, and more recently, the decision at the time of the passage of the Texas Boundary Bill, which is doubtless familiar to all.

This interesting point of order has been postponed for consideration. Upon it hangs the fate of the Bill, which has given rise to it, and which is of essential importance, hardly less to a number of citizens in any one section, than to the State at large!—*Raleigh Register.*

Difficulty with Austria.—It is rumored that a serious difficulty has occurred between the American Secretary of State and Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge d'Affairs, in consequence of the kind treatment which has been extended, officially and unofficially, to the Hungarian refugees. Mr. McCurdy (successor of Col. Webb) will not be instructed to depart for Austria until the Austrian Minister shall have apologized for harsh language used by him. Gen. Cass evidently alluded to this difficulty in his speech last Wednesday, when he said the Executive was already doing what he wished to do by resolution—i. e., ceasing all diplomatic intercourse with Austria.

Increase in Population.—One of the most striking facts of the times is the great increase in the population of Georgia, as denoted by the recent census. It exceeds that of any State in the Union, and has been, since 1840, forty-five per centum.

We should like to know exactly the cause of this great change. Whether it is a cause or a consequence of diversified industrial pursuits, or whether it results from the central situation of the State, would be something which it would be agreeable to know.

One thing, however, it does prove, namely, that slave institutions are not necessarily anti-progressive in their effects on wealth and population.—*Mobile Tribune.*

MARRIED,

In Rockingham county, on the 19th inst., Hon. DAVID S. REID, Governor-elect of the State, to Miss HENRIETTA W., daughter of Hon. Thos. Settle.

At Salisbury, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. J. H. Parker, Dr. JOSEPH M. REYNOLDS, of Greensboro', Alabama, to Miss SARAH ELIZA PEARSON, eldest daughter of the late Col. Giles W. Pearson.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. John P. Sinclair, G. W. GOLDSTON, Esq., of Chatham, to Mrs. ELIZABETH R. RAMSEY, of Pittsborough.

At Cahaba, Alabama, on the 18th instant, Dr. MATTHEW TROY, of Columbus county, N. C., to Miss CAROLINE HUNTER of Cahaba.

In Lumberton, on the 19th instant, by Rev. H Lennon, Mr. GILBERT P. HIGLEY to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of T. A. Norment, Esq.

In Bladen county, on the 18th inst., by Rev. M. C. Turrentine, Mr. ISAAC T. WILLIAMSON, formerly of Cumberland, to Miss SARAH C. KING, eldest daughter of Wm. King, Esq.

In Louisburg, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ridley, DeWITT C. STONE, Esq., to Miss MARY M., second daughter of R. F. Yarbrough, Esq., of that place.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: The Editor of the Carolinian seems touched in a tender point by my remarks in your last paper. He seems rather tired of the subject, and would fain dismiss it. Hence his threat that if he is not let alone, he will "a tale unfold" in regard to the Independent Company which is yet unknown in this community. It is to be regretted that the Editor did not bring forward this piece of secret information. It is particularly so at this time, as a history of the Independent Company has just been published, and it is desirable that it should have been made as full and complete as possible. As it is, however, we must be content with what we have, unless he can be induced to unbosom himself.

The Editor seems disposed to shelter himself behind the Rifle Company. Now as I have no disposition to attack the Rifle Company, either openly or covertly, he must e'en be permitted to remain there. In asserting, however, that the Rifle Company proposed to join the volunteers and go into an election for officers, he has made an omission which is of some consequence. He does not say whether that proposition was made *before* or *after* the Governor had commissioned the officers of the volunteers. But however this may have been, it does not disprove the truth of the assertion I have made, that the Editor was willing to go to Mexico as a Captain, but not otherwise. If so, why did he not go as a private? A rendezvous was opened here, volunteers were called for, and mayhap the Editor might have been elected Captain instead of *the member of the Independent Company* who was chosen. Stranger things than this have happened.

But why did the Editor lug the Independent Company into his paper? He has not answered this. He professes the utmost friendship for the members; he respects the Company. They had made no attack upon him. If it be an act of friendship to endeavor to place others in an unenviable position—to hold them up to the ridicule of their fellow citizens, then Heaven defend me from such friends.

His attack upon the Independent Company was most gratuitous. If there was any thing in the conduct of the Company deserving public censure, why did he not expose it at the time? Why suffer three years to elapse? And again, why not expose the whole affair openly, instead of making base innuendoes and sly insinuations?—The Editor has been so negligent of his duty in this respect, that the Company could very safely plead the statute of limitations to any thing he might bring forward now.

In another part of his paper the Editor gives us to understand that he does really possess a moral bravery. I do not doubt that he does; and if I did, his assertion of the fact would be sufficient. For myself, I cannot lay claim to much courage; and must confess I have a mortal aversion to cold steel or bullets. The sight of gun-shot wounds produces an effect upon my nervous system difficult to describe, and which the Editor should be able to feel to understand. "Discretion is the better part of valor," and I must take counsel from my fears, and follow the example of another "*lame Captain*," by retreating in time.

A MEMBER.

DIED,

In this town, on the 27th instant, Mr. LOUIS A. NIXON, aged about 53 years.

Of Cholera, at Sacramento city, California, on the 9th of Nov. last, aged 27 years, Mr. RALPH BELL, only surviving son of Mr. Wm. Bell, architect, of this town.

The Charleston Courier says: The melancholy intelligence of the decease of this gallant young man will touch the hearts of his brave companions in arms, who were the witnesses of his noble and fearless conduct on many a bloody field. We were ourselves well acquainted with Lieut. Bell, and admired him for the high qualities he possessed. His heart was ever open to the call of distress, whether the requisition was made on his limited purse or his personal service. While on duty, in Mexico, he was at one time detailed in command of a detachment denominated, in military phrase, "the forlorn hope," and the steady and determined manner in which he executed the duty entrusted to him, won the admiration and praise of all. He was appointed Adjutant of the Palmetto Regiment, and it has often been our pleasure to hear the highest encomiums passed upon him by his commander, Col. Gladden.

In Warren county, on the 17th instant, Major ALFRED ALSTON, aged 60 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 31.			
Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 75	Lard,	9 a 10
Ditto, apple,	37 a 50	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 10	Molasses,	27 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	11½ a 11¾	Oats,	50 a 60
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5¾ a 6	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 30 a 1 40	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3½ a 4	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	38 a 60
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton has advanced; sells at 11½ to 11¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8; stock light. Corn 70. Lard dull at 7½ to 8. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 50, Wide 8 00, Scantling 6 00. Timber 4 25 to 5 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 15 to 2 20, Hard 1 25 to 1 30. Spirits 26 to 27. Tar 1 20 to 1 25.

At Charleston, Cotton has risen ⅛, most of the sales at 12½ to 13, some at 13¼. N. C. Corn 71 to 75. Flour 5⅝ to 6¾.

Cotton Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale his PLANTATION, containing about six hundred acres, lying on Cartledges' creek, in the county of Richmond, in the vicinity of Gen. A. Dockery. There is cleared and in cultivation about two hundred and fifty acres, a large proportion of which is fresh land, producing cotton as finely as almost any land in this county. The remainder is well timbered and some very good land to clear.

There are on the premises a very good new Gin House and screw, cribs, stables, negro houses, &c. The plantation is well watered and entirely healthy. R. L. STEELE.

Rockingham, N. C., Dec. 27, 1850. 52-3w

N. B. I will take considerably less for this place than the cotton raised on it this year was worth; possession given immediately.

P. S. Those indebted to me by note or account will please make payment immediately.

R. L. S.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 25.—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for Weatherly & Dick, J E Bryan, Hall & Hall, H R Dusenbury, J Brooksbank, H L Myrover & Co, D & W McLaurin, J T Council & Cain, Cook & Johnson, J Jessup, S W Tillinghast & Co, J & R Lindsay, E J Hale & Son, Rowan Manf Co, J R & J Sloan, P Evans, Union Manf Co, Randolph Co, J W Baker, M W McNair & Co, Lee & McDonald, Hall, Sackett & Co, Ennis, Shemwell & Co.

Dec 29—Steamer Rowan, with boat Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for Pritchard, Roseborough & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, Cedar Falls Co, Holt & Carrigan, G Womack, Toomer & Co, Washington Man'g Co, Rev E A Van DeSchweintz, H Branson & Son, Craven & Brown, E Burage, E Penry & Co, J W Baker, J G Wilson, H M Baker, A Hunt, E Fuller, H & E J Lilly, Rankin & McLean Capt J A J Branford, W Bell, J & T Waddill, J L Blackwell & Co, W B & T J Jordan, J Brooksbank, Barnhart, Hix & Co, J & B G Worth, H M Waugh.

Dec 29—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, G W McDonald, Cook & Johnson, R D McNeill, Cook & Taylor, J Utley, J H & J Martine, J Sundy, B Rose & Son, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, W F Moore, C Banks, T J Johnson & Co, R M Orrell, P P Johnson, D Murphy, H Branson & Son, Col A S Brown, D McNeill, S Boon, J H Parks, W Murphy & Co, D J McAlister, P G Evans, King & Hege.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19.—Brig Commerce from Boston. 20.—Brig Charlotte from St. Thomas, Br. Brig Tweed from New York; Schrs. Hornet from New York, E. H. Nash from Charleston. 22.—Schr. Champion from Boston. 23.—Br. Schr. Sarah Jane from Green Turtle Bay, (Abico.)

NOTICE.

THE Negroes belonging to the minor heirs of John Mullins, dec'd, will be hired out for the next year at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the first of January. The Liberty Point Hotel will be rented for the next year at the same time and place.

WM. S. MULLINS, Ex'r.

Dec. 29.

Boats for Sale.

THREE Light Boats now lying at the Campbellton Landing, are offered for sale. Planters and proprietors of Distilleries, are invited to see them. One of them would answer for a Ferry Flat. A bargain will be given, if early application be made to

COOK & JOHNSON.

Dec. 30, 1850. 1w

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received till 22d Jan'y next (Wednesday of Richmond County Court,) for building a Presbyterian Church near Rockingham, on which day the work will be let out. The house to be built of the best materials, on brick pillars two feet from the ground, and of the following dimensions, viz: 30 by 45 feet; 18 feet pitch; to be ceiled, to have a gallery, one heavy pannel folding door at the front end, and a sufficient number of windows for light and ventilation; with a small projection at front gable-end, and full cornice all round. The entire work to be well and handsomely executed and in excellent style, and painted, and completed within nine months. The Church is pro

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

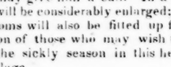
NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

T. T. POWELL'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill. Said boy is in the neighborhood of town.

R. M. ORRELL.

Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

I SHALL expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 7th day of January 1851, at the late residence of Rev. Colin McIver, the following articles of property belonging to the Estate, viz: All his Library, consisting of 300 vols. or upwards; one Mare and Colt, one Sulkey and Harness; one Cart and Gear, some farming utensils, &c.

EDWARD W. BARGE, Ex'r.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Anct'r.

Dec. 7, 1850. 49ts

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate will please make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate will please present them, authenticated according to law, or they will be barred of recovery.

EDWARD W. BARGE, Ex'r.

HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has leased the Hotel formerly occupied by Daniel Freeman, and has it now ready for the accommodation of the public who may favor him with a call. He feels assured that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering those who may favor him with a call comfortable. He would also assure those so disposed, if they are not satisfied, they can pass by the next time. ☞ Stock Drivers furnished with lots and grain at the customary prices. His charges will be as reasonable as the times will admit of.

HENRY MARSHALL.

Albemarle, Stanly Co., Nov. 18, 1850. 48-6w

Washington Hill.

THIS very pleasant and healthy residence is now offered for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms. It is situated in the county of Moore, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, about 33 miles from the former, and eighteen from the latter, eight miles from the town of Haywood, and within five miles of the Cape Fear; the improvements in the navigation of which river are rapidly progressing, and must add greatly to its value. This well-known Plantation embraces every advantage that a farm in this part of the State can possess, a fine soil, suitable to all the products of our latitude, and surprisingly adapted, as has often been remarked by those acquainted with it, to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and finest Grasses, with an excellent range for all kinds of Stock, and an abundant supply of the best water. On the verge of extensive pine forests, the proprietor might engage in the turpentine business to any desirable extent, as soon as the river improvements are complete. The large and commodious Dwelling House has never been finished, but a few hundred dollars would make it one of the best houses in the country. There is not a better or more convenient Barn in the county, and the other Out-buildings are convenient and sufficient for a large family. There is also on the farm a first rate site for an Over-shot Mill. There is Twelve Hundred Acres, more or less, in the tract.

☞ For further information, address the subscriber at Long Street P. O., Moore county.

H. C. McLEAN.

Nov. 12, 1850. 46-tf

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

THE undersigned has REMOVED his Shop to the house two doors west of the Post Office, where he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c.

Also, Self-adjusting Harness, with both brass and silver mountings; Horse and Mule Collars and Hames; 2 dozen dressed Lamb Skins, a neat soft article for gentlemen's saddles or other purposes.

Those wishing any of the above articles, or anything in his line, are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice.

JOHN H. SCOTT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5, 1850. 44-2m

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill, FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road, East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.

Oct. 12. 41-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is now opening a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth; Wall and Window Paper; Hats, Caps, and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries, &c.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, }
Nov. 12, 1850. } 45-3m

MILLINERY

And Mantua-Making.

MRS. E. WALTON is just receiving and opening a new and fashionable stock of WINTER MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, of the latest style.

Her stock consists of a large and beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Silks and Satins, of all colors; Dress Caps and Head-dresses; Artificial Curls; embroidered Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Silk and Kid Gloves of the best quality; Straw Bonnets of the latest style, and different qualities and prices.

All work done in the best manner, and orders from the country promptly attended to.

☞ REGALIA for different Societies, kept constantly on hand for sale.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-2m

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an Order made at December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, a Likely Negro Boy, belonging to the Estate of Duncay Ray, dec'd

Terms of sale—Six months credit, for an approved Note negotiable at Bank.

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
Commissioner.

Dec. 4, 1850. 49-ts

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug 26. 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17 tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tf Mar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of every general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county, }
Sept. 12, 1850. } 37tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 1v3-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

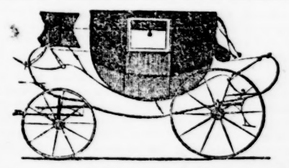
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

CARRIAGE MAKING.

TWO WOOD WORKMEN WANTED—Good wages and steady employment given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Dec. 16, 1850. 50tf

JUST RECEIVED,

250 GALLONS Porter's best quality BURNING FLUID, and a new assortment of Fluid Lamps. As it takes Cash to buy Fluid, I will be glad to wait on those in want on the same terms. 90 cents per gallon cash, and at the rate of $1 for a less quantity, and $1 per gallon if booked.

H. BRAMBERT, Agent.

Dec. 16, 1850. 50-3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 28. 43-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

General Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

AND

AGENT FOR THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey,

CAPITAL OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to me or to my friends in New York.

Oct. 9, 1850. 41-y

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, }
A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., }
Jona. Evans, Esq., } Cumberland Co.
Rev. E. McNair, }
Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.

SHERMAN JOHNSON.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

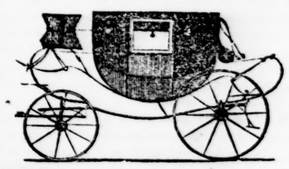
DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best